THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. First Session.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

SENATE. COMMISSIONER IN CHIEF

No. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of December 10, 1857, transmitting a copy of a decree and regulation made by the Commissioner of the United States in China, on the 4th day of March, 1857, submitted a report thereon. The report cars that by the sixth section of the set of Congress "to garry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, prings gartain picking powers to ministers and consule of the United States in those countries," approved Augusd 11, 1848, all regulations, decrees, and orders made by the commissioner of the United States in China, in purpose, are to be transmitted with the opinions of his adviser to the President to be laid before Congress for its revision. The sheree and regulation made by the commissioner on the 4th of March, 1857, of which a copy, is transmitted by the Essentius, with the opinions of the advising consult, has been considered by the committee, and deceming it a rightful and judicious exercise of the power conferred upon the commissioner, the committee are of opinion that no evenion is roughting to be upon the commissioner, the committee are of opinion that no revision is requisite, and report a resolution to

AUMERION OF KANBAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. FOOT made an earnest speech against the bill. He took the ground that the Lecempton constitution was not the will of the people of Kansas, and should not be imposed upon them against their desire. He also pursued the usual routine of arguments as to forgery, frands, spurches of beader within Kansas.

ms. &c.,

the usual routine of agriculture of border ruffiaus, &c., which have become as familiar as household words.

Mr. SIMMONS followed on the same side. Mr. Shakes had no disposition to repeat what had been said by others, and yet he found it almost impossito express his views on this subject without doing so, desired to show that this difficulty, which had so long He desired to show that this difficulty, which had so long absorbed so much of the public attention, might have a peaceful solution; and, in order to attain that object, we had only to do right and set fairly towards all parties. The senators on the other side seemed to think that the people have only a right to be well governed; they had not yet reached that sublimer doctrine which teaches that not yet reached that sublimer doctrine which teaches that they have a right to govern themselves. On looking around the Senate claumber, he found only one senator whose term of service dated back further than his own, and he naturally turned to that senator for advice and counsel. What were the views of the senator from Kentocky [Mr. Carrinsness] on this question? He had counselled the Senate to do right, and maintain the rights of all sections of our common confederacy. In that view Mr. S. heartily concurred; he hoped the same spirit which animated our fathers in the early history of the country—the spirit of forbearance and fraternal feeling—would be invoked in the adjustment of the distracting question of slavery now.

estion of slavery now.

Mr. S. said that there were only two ways in which a people could change their form of government; one was in accordance with the constitution, and the other was by revolution. Then, if this constitution is imposed upon the people of Kansas, it cannot be changed, in accordance own provisions, prior to 1864; and hence no can be made in it before that time except by rev-

change can be made in it before that time except by rev-olution. But why not settle the question peaceably by giving them such a government as they desire? Mr. BRIGHT addressed the Senate in an able and con-clusive argument in favor of the bill. He assumed the position that it was the policy of the general government that her territory should be converted into States as rapidly as was practicable, in view of the circumstances of each case. Each State of the Union has power and authority to frame its own local organization, and why should not the Territories, when they have sufficient population, be allowed to exercise the same privilege? Every community should bear the burdens of its own support: but while they remain in a territorial condi-tion this burden falls on the federal government. If the people of a Territory apply for admission into the Union as a State, bacing the ability to take care of them-solves, Congress should grant the petition; and if they neglect to do so, they ought to be corroed into the meas-ries by all fair, and just another property to the constiure by all fair and just appliances known to the consti-tution. But there are higher reasons than mere pe-cuniary once why this should be done. The addition of a new State to the Union is an addition to the strength of a new State to the Union is an addition to the strength and stability of the republic, riveting more firmly the bonds that make us one people, and giving us in-crossed respect in the eyes of other nations. The gene-ral policy of the government, therefore, being in favor of the admission of Kansus, upon the application on he urged against the adoption of that course! The principal one which has been presented in the debates upon this bill is, that the constitution framed by the Lecompton conven-tion was not submitted as an entirety to a vote of the people for unification or rejection.

people for ratification or rejection.

Mr. B. proceeded to say that he had always favored the Mr. B. proceeded to say that he had always navoreutage doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the affairs of a Territory from its first promulgation by the distin-guished statesman who formerly held a seat in this body as a senator from Michigan down to the present hour. Eight years ago, when that principle was applied in the act organizing the Territory of New Mexico, it was sup-posed that it had been established as a principle for all properly in slaves those slaves should not be emancipated time to come. The principle was so just in itself, and so well adapted to the genius of our institutions, that he their pecuniary value, and that so long as slavery was recwondered that it was not adopted at an earlier day, or that, being adopted, it should afterwards meet so much n the limits of the federal constitution the of Congress was supreme, being the same power which is exercised by the several States within their respective berders. But power was one thing, and the expediency of its exercise was a very different thing. While it is undensited that Congress may exercise the power, experience has demonstrated how dangerous it is to the peace and harmony of the Union to attempt to exercise with the discussed by those who had preceded him, and if the discussed the Union to attempt the exercise with a decreased. mony of the Union to attempt to exercise it in reference

Mr. B. said that he sustained the principles of the Kan-sas-Nebraska act, and his views on that measure were still mehanged. By that he was willing to stand or fall. In order to be true to the doctrine of non-intervention, we have no right to meddle with a constitution which whether it contains provisions which meet our approval, or the contrary; but we are simply to ask whether the form of government is a republican one. No one ques-tions the fact that the Lecompton constitution is republican in its form, and the only objection which is urged against it is in reference to the question of slavery, with which we have nothing to do. The people have decided that matter for themselves, in a distinct and positive manner; and that was the only question which it was at all necessary that they should have submitted to them. Indeed, where a constitution contains a large number of security where a constitution contains a large number of sepagate provisions, to submit it as an entirety would be imprac-ticable; for if every one who disapproved of any individusi provision should vote against its adoption, it is clear that no constitution could ever be adopted. It was sufficient, however, to reply to those who object

to the previsions of this constitution, that the specdiest and surest way to settle the matter would be to admit and surest way to settle the matter would be to admit Kansas as a State, and then leave the people to alter or change their constitution at any time and in any mode they please; since they would then have sovereign pow-er to adjust their own affairs without interference from any quarter. Once admitted into the Union, the contest would lose its national character—a thing to be desired by every conservative man and every lover of his country. On the other hand, to refuse her admission under this constitution, would be to set up our will in opposition to theirs—to declare that unless they make a constitution, not to suit themselves but to suit Congress, they shall not be admitted. Would that be to admit Kansas on an equal footing with the original States? Would it not pather be to affix a legand of inferiority on that rather be to affix a brand of inferiority on that young State! Would it not be intervention of the most offen-

Mr. B. replied to several other arguments against the bill, and concluded his remarks by an elequent defence of the principles of the democratic party, and a just en-cumium on the patriotism and ability of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. The Senate then took a trees until areas clock.

he, for one, had conscicutious scrapples against staying here. [Benewed laughter.] He hoped, therefore, that he should be backed up by gentlemen from the land of steady habits. We ought not to be here. Let us, then, take a vote at once, go home and go to sleep, and get up to morrow morning and go to clumb; and trust in Providence to make all these this.

dence to make all these things come out right in Kansak Mt. BROWN complained that in 8 former speech of Mr. Wrisse garbled quotations had been made from a speech which he (Mr. B.) delivered in 1856, to show that he was a disunionist. This did him injustice, and he dischanged such sentiments.

Mr. WILSON thought the extracts, which were all from different task of the storch did not recorded.

different parts of the speech, did not misrepre-ble senator's meaning.

BRODERICK said there were but lew senators pres-

Mr. BRODERICK said there were but lew senators present, and be hoped the Senate would adjourn until Monday. There were a number of senators who desired to speak on this question—Messrs. Dixox, Wilsox, Bayano, Dorenas, Straar, Grees, and others—and perhaps he might have semething to say himself. There did not seem to be any hurry about this thing, and he hoped that we would take up the subject on Monday, and go on from day to day until all had had a chance to speak. He had made up hereaft, with either the democrate or the rehad made no bargain with either the democrats or the re-publicans that a vote should be taken on Monday. He crefore moved that the Schate now adj The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Willson addressed the Schale at some length in reference to Kansas matters generally, and the speech of Mr. Harmon in particular. He thought that speech contained nothing new, for the same dectrines had been advanced many years ago by Calhoun, McDuffie, and other eminent South Carolina statesmen. That State had always taken the lead in efforts to extend and perpetuate

always taken the lead in efforts to extend and perpetuate slavery. As Mr. Haxmoxp had compared the relative strength of the North and the South, Mr. W. cited vari-ous authorities to show how freedom had worked in one section of the Union and how slavery had worked in the other. He said that two hundred years ago the soil of Virginia was rich and fertile, and New Eng-land barren and sterile. At the present day most of the seil of Virginia has been exhausted, while the farms of New England are fruitful and productive. Mr. W. con-tinued his remarks until pearly ten of clock, p. m. inued his remarks until nearly ten o'clock, p. m.

Mr. STUART obtained the floor, and, on motion by Mr.

GREEN, the Senate adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning, when the Kansas bill comes up as the special code.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bosock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year end-

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, opposed the extension of slavery by the admission of Kansas under the Lecomp-ton constitution, because it was contrary to the genius of ton constitution, because it was centrary to the genius of our institutions as exhibited in the history of our gov-ernment. Mr. F. occupied his full time in reading his speech, but gave no additional facts, clucidated no new principle, contenting himself with covering the entire ground heretofore held by his black-republican coadjutors in advocating the doctrine of the equality of the white and black mees. They would not admit Kansas into the Union if they destroyed a hundred Unions. They were not at all scared about a dissolution of the Union, and wished to test its strength. In the South they raised and wanted to test its strength. In the south they raised bemp, an excellent article, and there was a theory that every locality raised a vegetable panacca for its discases. He had no doubt that southern hemp would prove

cases. He had no doubt that southern temp would prove as valuable a remody for disunion as Dr. James' (the re-tired physician) prescription for sundry diseases. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, intended to have cast his vote and leave it on the record to vindicate itself, but reasons of a personal nature induced him to state the reasons by which, and the principles upon which, he should ore for the admission of Kansas under the Lecomptor constitution; and it might be well enough to state that after a discussion of three months, he had seen and heard no sufficient reason why he should not thus vote. He took it that when the people of a Territory—being citi-zens of the United States—numbering sufficient to give them a representative, and united as a body-politic under them a representative, and united as a body-politic under a constitution republican in its form, came and applied to them to be admitted as a State, their right to admission was complete. As had been done in some instances in the history of the country, when, by a factious opposi-tion, that right had been denied, the people might not have the remedy in their power, but their right was nev-ertherless complete. He had been told by a gentleman, having the very best means of knowing, having no in-terest whatever to univerpresent the views he had on this having the very best means of knowing, having no in-terest whatever to misrepresent the views he had on this subject, that the people now in the Territory of Kansas number upwards of 100,000. That statement he had seen nowhere contradicted. These people come with a constitution that he supposed no one would deny was re publican in its form and asked to be admitted. Wha publican in its form

publican in its form and asked to be admitted. What was the reason she should not be admitted? Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, replied, became they asked them to give them power in this body, in the election of President of the United States, in the federal government, in proportion to their number of slaves, allowing three of slaves to one such man as he is.

their slaves to one such man as he is.

Mr. MAYNARD was glad the gentleman had mentioned that point. It was an old idea that had been repeated and suffered to pass unchallenged and uncontroverted, to his surprise and amazement. The reason why they said Kansas should not be admitted was, not because her constitution established slavery, but because it recognised the property in slaves that were, already there, and because their pecuniary value, and that so long as slavery was rec-ognised in Kansas, the emigrant should be permitted to introduce the slaves he actually owned. Various prefexts Of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territory he had never entertained a doubt. were set up, that the convention had no legal authority to frame a constitution, and after they had framed it they should not discuss this, because it had already been ably discussed by those who had preceded him, and if the dis-cussion had advanced one step since the first argument to the domestic affairs of a Territory. This was shown to such an extent by the ill-blood and bitterness generated within these walls and throughout the country that for relief and peace we turned to the rule of non-intervention, bas received the approval and sanction of the American people.

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Mr. B. grid that he provided the principles of the Ken. Mr. B. said that he sustained the principles of the Kan-Nebraska act, and his views on that measure were il unchanged. By that he was willing to stand or fall, nother to be true to the doctrine of non-intervention, have no right to meddle with a constitution which are people of a new State may form; we are not to ask the people of a new State may form; we are not to ask the ground they had to stand upon and contest, and they would not the proposed of the stand upon and contest, and they would not the providers which need on the providers which providers are stated in the providers which providers are stated in the providers are standard to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course, and for reasons best known to pursue a particular course and the particular course and the particular course and the particular course are constant to pursue a particular course and the particular course are constant to pursue a particular course and the p might as well come up and meet it like true soldiers and men of nerve. There was one feature in the constitu-tion that met his cordial approbation—the provisions that the governor and lieutenant governor should not be eligible to office until thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States for twenty years, and that those who are entitled to vote should be male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State for one year. There was another constitu-tion to be adopted, gotten up in frauds, in comparison with which the Kansas frauds amounted to but very lit-tle. They were told that if Kansas was admitted, the agitation would not stop. Let the find vote be a rejec-tion and it would so with lighting are year to every next tion, and it would go with lightning speed to every part of the northern territory, and wake the answering echo, we have triumphed, crushed out the slave power, and got the slave-driver under our feet. It might be that the admission of Kansas would not stop this agitation, but, in his opinion, that was the only mode in which it

faith. It made slavery perpetual, and there was no mode by which the people could free themselves. He declared that the convention was formed of men the creatures of

come magnetizate of the nation. The Senate then took a recess until seven o'clock.

The Senate was called to order at seven o'clock, only fire senators being in their seats.

Mr. TOOMDS suggested that as the Senate was pretty full, [laughter,] they had better take a vote at once on the interesting question before them. He presumed that almost all who desired to speak on the subject had had almost all who desired to speak on the subject had had an opportunity to do so, and some had spoken two or like times. According to the original idea, it was Sun-

day as soon as the sun went down on Saturday night, and he, for one, had conscicutious scruples against staying here.

[Renewed laughter.] He hoped, therefore, that he should be backed up by gentiemen from the land of steady habe is. We ought not to be here. Let us, then, takes a large of the distributions of the land of steady habe is. We ought not to be here. Let us, then, takes a large of the claimst a definited into the Union without discussion as to their demestic institutions. During that period Vermont, Kentucky, Tentessee, Ohio, Leuislana, Indiana, Mississippi, and Alabama were all admitted into the Union and upon the large of the claimst countries.

the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the organization of the Territory, he said that before that bill passed, after it became evident that it would pass, an organ-ization was gotten up in the State of Massachusetts, with a capital amounting to \$3,000,000, for the purpose of sending emigrants into that Territory, with a view of shaping its institutions and defeating the objects of the

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, denied that there were such societies in Massachusetts.

Mr. BARKSDALE said he never heard it denied be-

fore. It had been avowed in the Senate by Mr. SENSER, in that celebrated speech of his which his friends on that side of the House would remember perhaps forever. He then quoted from the report of Judge Dovanas to show the aims, extent, and objects of these organizations, adding that he found he was wrong only as to the amount of capital, which was \$5,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000. He next reviewed the events attending the action of the legislature and the formation of the constitution, con tending that although almost an manimous vote had been recorded in favor of forming a constitution, yet when the time for the election of delegates came, the when the time for the election of delegates came, the people refused to obey the law, notwithstanding the fact they had the army and the government to protect them in their right to vote. He held that an enabling act was unnecessary, and stated that Vermont, Maine, Arkansas, Jowa, Tennessee, Michigan, Florida, and California came into the Union without enabling acts, and that Kentucky did not have a constitution until after she was admitted. From all this be held that the constitution was the will of the people, and, as there was no dispute as to its being republican in its form, Kansas should be admitted under So, the only objection that could be urged against it it. So, the only objection that could be urged against it was, that it tolcrated slavery. He desired to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Collexx] if all the people of Kansus desired admission with a pro-slavery constitution whether he would vote for her admission?

Mr. COLFAX said he intended to answer every point if

Mr. BARKSDALE replied that he did not know that he would be here, and would like to have the answer now. He would repeat the question, and desired an an-

er. Mr GIDDINGS said he would never vote to make

Ohio associate with another slave State. Mr. BARKSDALE inquired if that was the sentiment

party.
GIDDINGS replied that he spoke for the humans and Christian part of mankind generally. [Laughter.]
Mr. BARKSDALE. The black-republican mankind.
I have do doubt you do. The tene ground of opposition was that the constitution tolerated slavery.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said, so far as he knew, n

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said, so far as he knew, no republican member would vote for the admission of a slave State north of 36° 30'. Mr. KEITT. Will they vote for a slave State south

STANTON. A good many of them will.

Mr. BARKSDALE continued. The gentleman spoke for himself. The question involved the equality and henor of the southern States of the Union in the confed-If no more slave States were to be admitted, they to know it. The South had been true and loyal red to know it. The South had been true and loya he Union. When in the hour of danger had she flinched! The bones of her sons were bleaching on their battle fields. The North had been cucroaching on the South and the South had been constantly yielding. If they intended to deprive the South of her rights they de-

sired to know it and know it now.

Mr. COLFAX, in reply to the question of Mr. Barks-bark, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas-if all her people desired it. When the Missouri Compromise was repealed be declared then, and he should main-tain it now, that by no vote of his would be sanction the result sought to be carried out by that repeal. He then read a speech to show that the constitution was not repub-lican in its form and did not speak the will of the people

against the Lecompton constitution because it did not express the will of the people. If he did not do so, he uld not return to his constituents, for he had advocated the doctrine of submission before them at the recent elec-tion. He should be a degenerate son of a revolutionary father if he should vote to deprive the people of Kansas

Mr. SEARING, of New York, remarked that if stranger to our political history and institutions should be doomed to listen to all the speeches of members and senators and peruse the many reports and statistics re-lating to Kansas, he would necessarily consider the quetion a grand political puzzle, to which there was no be-ginning nor end. He briefly reviewed the position of Kans is prior and up to the time she became a Territory, and then speaking of the Lecompton constitution, he said it had been submitted to the people from the fact that the people by an almost unanimous vote decided to authorize their representatives in the territorial legislature to pro-vide for the election of delegates to form the constitution. They did so, and the delegates were elected and framed a constitution, and the constitution framed by them be came the law until the same power of the people altered that constitution. When the question came to him in this way, he saw no other way of action but to admit Kansas under it and enrol her as a State. If they could dictate how the people should form their constitution, they could dictate what the provisions of that constitu-tion should be. tion should be.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, replied to the remark of Mr. Exglish, who said that of the democrats from the northern States who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill but three remained here as members of Congress, which he understood that gentleman to bring forward as a warning to that portion of the democracy who, like the gentleman from New York who had just closed his speech, have avowed their intention to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

That was but one side of the picture, and he desired to call attention to the other side. He desired to ask where were all those democrats from the northern States who voted against that measure of justice. It was true that many of them were returned, and some of them were members to-day, but his friend knew that most, if not all of them, had gone into the ranks of the black republics party, and were to-day helping to swell the number of could be done. [6] of Mr. WALDIDON, of Michigan, read a long speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and in expression to the extension of slavery. In the formation of the constitution there had been a shameless disregard of appearances and a violation of popular rights, followed up by a pervension of facts and a subversion of the truth. He contended that it was not expressive of the sentiments of the people, was nursed in fraud and violative of justice and good faith. It made slavery perpetual, and there was no mode selfish motives or executive patronage. He had not come selfish motives or executive patronage. He had not come to this conclusion because that pertion of the confederacy where his interests and affections were, or that State he Calbonn, and rejoiced that there was a power higher than the President, and greater than Congress.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, replied to some remarks of Mr. Mayssen, maintaining the equality of the naces. Show him the form of his Creator, and he would show them a brother. The government had violated the solemn compact, and induced the British government to pay for buman beings as property.

Where his interests and affections were, or that State he had the honor to represent, were alone to be benefited by it. He should vote for it because he believed it to be a measure of justice, by which peace might be given to Kansas. He wished to localize the question, and to with-draw it from Congress. He wanted to see an end of the agitation, which had resulted in no good to the country, and which, if not effected, might result in the most disastrous consequences. He was for admitting Kansas into

of sovereignty with which they had no right to interfere.

Mr. MORNE, of New York, read a long speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He contended that the purpose of the emigrants is Karasa was not to rescue it from the South, but

Tentressee, Onio, Leuislana, Indiana, Missisppi, and Alabama were all almitted into the lines, and upon terms of the closest equality with the original States was not to recue it from the South, but the which formed the confederacy. In 1820, however, when Missouri applied for almission, her applies the republican in form, not because there was any objection to her boundary, not because she lad not gone through a territorial pupiling, but because the did not have the requisite population, not because she lad not gone through a territorial pupiling, but because the constitution exognized slavery. Here commissioned the Union with as without slavery. The ority questing on, assuming at different times different shapes. Missouri was finally admitted, but in order to effect her admission the Missouri restriction was adopted, and slavery was forever prohibited from being carried north of the line 36° 30°. It was unnecessary for him to depict the events of that period. They had been depicted during the present session of Congress in the discussion of the Lines of the people of the will be a she of the proposed the views and wishes of the majority of the being side of the will be a she denoted the view and which it was passing now. He contended the right of the people of the whole contrivied of the people of the proposed through the same scenes of agitation, excitement, and turned through which it was passing now. He contended the view and the was satisfied of that fact he could not and would not vote for its admission to morrow, but united to a vote of the people of the whole contrivied of the people of the whole contrivied the passage of the Kansas, with her application for admission, and a message marked by extraordinary ability, arging her admission. In alluding to the prominent public surrous extreme that the original State of the transmitted to the people of the Whole contrivied to the people of the Whole contrivied to the people of would ask to publish certain extracts from the Washington Union in his remarks without reading them. It wi

ton Union in his remarks without reading them. It was his purpose to show the change in the views of certain journals and public men since the adjournment of the last Congress. His speech was made up of extracts.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, obtained the floor; and it being a quarter past 3 o'clock, p. m., and but twenty-five merafters present, gave way to a motion that the committee rise; which motion prevailed.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

By Mr. AHL: The memorial of the crimens of Perry county, Petu clyania, for the establishment of a post road from Carlisle to Landi urg. referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

We have news by telegraph of the sudden death of the We have news by telegraph of the sudden death of the Hon. B. G. Brigham, of Fairfax, Vermont. Mr. B. was a brother of P. B. Brigham, esq., of this city. He has been familiarly known for many years for his extensive operations in farming; has been in the legislature of his State several times, and was always a member of the democratic party. At the time of his death he was about to receive from President Buchanan the office of collector.

[Boston Traveller.]

Governor Holly, of Connecticut, has appointed the 2d day of April to be observed in that State as a day of pub-lic fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

The Clarke county (Virginia) Journal nominates Hon.

K. M. T. Hunter for President at the next election in

J. R. Bradley, esq., of Wilmington, N. C., has been unanimously elected cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Savannah, Georgia.

SENATOR BEID. - The Richmond correspondent of the Saxos Rein.—The Exciment correspondent of the Petersburg Express, under date of the 17th instant, says that Senator Reid, of North Carolina, is still sejourning at the Exchange. His health is slowly improving, though he is still quite feeble. He rode out yesterday, and his friends entertain the hope that he will soon be able to proceed to Washington.

Judge Samuel J. Person has declined to be a candidate for the nomination of governor of North Carolina at the democratic State convention to be held in April next.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Texas papers have been received to the 10th instant Business is promising in almost every part of Texas. The wheat crop is highly promising, and a larger yield than usual may be expected. It is stated that the friends of the railroad enterprise from Palacios to San Antonio are confident of its ultimate success. A communication of fact, gas companies have held eac individual in the com-Captain S. P. Ross, the special Indian agent, dated on the 16th February, says :

"A purty of the Reserve Indians, numbering ifty, commanded by the chief Short Arm, had just re turned from a scout to Red river, in pursuit of the hos-tile Indians who have been committing so many depre "They had surprised a party of hostile Iedians, and

took from them sixty three borses and seven mules when Short Arm deemed it prodent to return to the Re serve with the animals. On his return he took three risoners, one of whom afterwards effected his escape he other two were taken to the Beserve—one being at Indian, the other a Mexican. They were tried by the Reserve Indians, assembled in council, and condem

What devil of tellows the opposition members of Con gress are, according to the black-republican papers! In the Senate and in the House of Representatives at Wash-ington they are constantly annihilating their adversaries deteating them in argument and personal controversies— overthrowing them, and scattering them to the winds generally! The measures proposed by the administration are defeated, and everything is under the control of the cive as the opposition have accomplished anything The speeches of their great orators present but little more than the often-repeated slung of Garrison, Abby Kelley, Fred Douglas, and others of their ilk, and the mighty spunk" displayed softens down to very harmless re-nonstrance when the facts are known. Old Mr. Webb-hould go on to the ground with his mahogany stock that is the instrument which would frighten Greeley out

Ministers' Wivis.—One of our exchanges proposes the somewhat alarming inquiry, "whether ministers' wives are as long-lived as those of other men?" It mentions, as an instance, that the wives of twelve ministers of its equaintance "died young," and several years' observa-ion goes to confirm the impression that ministers' wives enerally die prematurely. Another newspaper, in taking up the subject, says that in addition to the ordinary demestic duties of ministers wives, a large part of the duties discharged by the husband in other oallings, is necessarily devolved upon them; moreover, the finan-cial embarrasaments which so frequently press upon a min-

THE CANVASS OPENED .- The congressional canvass now fairly opened. On Tuesday of last week the candidates were announced to address the people of this district in Masonic Hall. Col. E. P. Jones, of Greenville, first addressed the numerous audience assembled, and entertained them in a pleasant manner for over one hour. Cot. T. D. P. Vernan, of Spartanburg, was next called for, but he had not as yet reached our place, and our fellow-townsman, Col. J. D. Ashmore, proceeded to occupy the remainder of the time, which he did in a speech of more than usual interest. Anderson S. C.) Gentle. of more than usual interest. - Anderson (S. C.) Gezette

This is the congressional district new represented by

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Parlors with Bed-roomsat-tucked to them, gas lights, etc., at No 225 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel. Mar 21—3m

W ASHINGTON THEATRE.—Engagement for six nights only with the celebrated author and autor,
Mr. JOHN IRROGGRAM. Montar Evenion, March 22, 1858, An original comody never presented horn, entitled A GENTLEMAN FROM RELIAND.

Mr GERALD FITZMAURICE...... Mr. John Brougham. And the famous comedy of the

SERIOUS FAMILY.
MURTHY MAGUINE At originally played by him.

Box-book now open.

Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7)₆.

March 21 [Int State Star.]

S HAKSPERIAN READINGS.—Miss LJZZIE PETIT will read clock appears a play of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the PHILITARMEN HALL on Monday evening, the 22d, at 8 o'dlock

MERICAN YEAR BOOK of Facts in Science and

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reasons Services ro-pay. - At six o'clock, the Eng lish Lutheran church, corner of 11th and H streets, will be open for a general prayer meeting, to supplicate the ence of the Holy Spirit of God for a revival of re ligion in our city, in all our beloved country, and through

A morning prayer meeting for young men will be held at the fooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this morning at 61 o'clock, to be continued every morning throughout the week.

Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, will preach this morning 11 o'clock in the F street Presbyterian church, at 31 o'clock in the New York avenue church, and at 71 o'clock, p. m., in the Bridge street Presbyterian church,

Rev. Dr. Hellows, of New York, will preach in the Unitarian church, at 11, a. to., and 71, p. m. Subject of the evening sermon: "The nature and importance of the *resent religious excitement." Rev. Littleton F. Morgan will commence his mini-

terial labors at Weslef Chapel, corner of F and 5th streets, this morning. Preaching at 11 o'clock, a. m., Rev. Dr. Kingsford will preach at the Assembly's

hurth silev. Mr. Caruthers's) at 11, a m., and 71, 1 m., to morrow. Rev. George W. Bassett, flie gaster, will preach at the

Congregational Church, on 5th sirect, west of the City Hall, to-morrow at 11, a. m. The Disciples will have a meeting to-morrow mo

at if e'cleck in the west room of Temperance Hall. the evening, at 3 o'clock, there will be baptizing in the Potomac river, at the foot of 8th street, where an address will be delivered by Eider John P. Dickinson

SIOUX INDIANS AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. SECTO tary Thompson yesterday morning gave audience to twenty-six Indians, comprising delegations from four tribes of the E'Sante Sioux of Minnesota, or Sioux of the Mississippi, which number in all about 6,500 soulsthe total strength of the Sioux nation being about 28,000. Eight of the visitors were chiefs, and they were introduced as Wabashaw, La-watte-dutah, Wam-di-tunka or Black Dog, Shakopee or Six, Makato or Blue Earth, Hus-hasha or Red Legs, Woh-kootah or the Shooter, and Wash ir-pi-ya-ye-dan or the Passing Seed.

Others, who were braves, were introduced as Wah-ka i jari jarl or Medicine Light. Wah kin van to na o his Lightning, Ira-ka muzza or Iron Elk, Hi-haw-duta or Bed Owl, Chum-pe-yu-ha or He who has a tomahawk ouk tah-pidam or the Whole, Wamonisa the Thief, Tat cibanda or Drifting wind, Tah-lun-pe-muzza or Iron tomahawk; and a third lot were styled Up-i-yah-de ya, Ho-ton-wish-te or Good Voice, Muzza-catee mennee or Shoots iron as he walks, Muzza-monnee, Ahipa or He meets, Muzza-shaw or Red Iron, Wah-du-pi-du-ts or Red Eagle Frost, Ha-hu-de-dan or Short horn, and O-ju-pi or

They were fine looking men, two of them over seventy years of age, and were dressed in the height of Indian elegance, with pipes, war-clubs, and tomahawks. of them smoked the fragrant kanickanick during the inter riew, perfuming the Secretary's room.

The Secretary received them kindly, shaking each one by the hand. He then made a few appropriate remarks, expressing his gratification at learning that they do not ise "fire-water," and assuring them that the Commis sioner of Indian Affairs would promptly attend to their wants when they made them known to that officer. Sev eral of the Indians made brief but sensible replies.

GAR COMPANIES are just now the proper object of legis

lation in New York, Massachusetts, and other States. The onsumption of gas is a matter (as has very justly been remarked by the New York Journal of Commerce) in which every citizen is interested, being an almost indispensable adjunct to the management of his household or offic affairs, yet one over which he has little or no control. In munity under a sort of vassalage, from which there was no appeal or means of redress. The great evil existing in connexion with the management of these companies arises from the fact that the gas consumer has no satis factory evidence that he is honestly dealt with. The ar ticle which he purchases is measured by an apparatu which may be fraudulently constructed; and there is equal liability to imposition from fluctuations in quality The experience of the gas consumer early teaches hit that remonstrance against exorbitant charges, or imposition of any kind, either real or suspected, is ordinarily of little avail; and that he has only to foot the bill presented, or have the gas shut off. Under such circum stances, it is not strange that legislatures are asked to in terfere for his protection, and we hope soon to see the consumer of this District alive to his interest. member of the city council will move a resolution of in quiry into this matter ?

REMBRANDT PEALS, 189, of Philadelphia, delivered an interesting public lecture on "Washington and his por-traits" last night, at the Smithsonian Institution. After opposition, if we can believe such humbing blow-pipes as the New York Tribune, Courier, &c. &c. Vet we do not Yet we do not the lecturer alluded to the portraits taken of him, and exhibited several originals and copies by a novel arran ment of light. He, however, modestly refused to say anything definite as to their respective merits, only speaking in general terms of those he preferred. also alluded to the statue of Washington by Howdon, and while allowing that its expression is correct, he objects to the theatrical attitude which has been given it, in consequence of the elevation of the chin

The history of his own portrait of Washington, for which that great man sat in 1795, was then given. The father of the lecturer painted one at the same time. Mr. P. was not entirely satisfied with either, and the work which he now prizes most is a combination of the beauties of the two, without the palpable defects of either.

The lecturer closed at a late hour.

THEATRICAL - The crowded audiences which filled the Theatre on Friday and last night, to witness London Assurance, show that the metropolitan play-goers appreciate a good piece, well performed. Mrs. Mathews makes a vivacious and excellent Ludy Gay Spanker; Mrs. John Sloan does herself credit as Grace Harkanen; Mr. Mathews we did not think brilliant as Duzzle; Mr. Evtinge looked and acted Sir Harcourt Courtley admirably; Mr. Dawson elicited repeated applause by his capital Mr. Adolphus Spanier, which he had consented to play, and which he played remarkably well; Mr. Whiting was good as Mark Meddle, and the other parts were tolerably well performed. It was, indeed, a dramatic treat, and due credit should be rendered to the enterprising management therefor,

Madison's Maxescripps. - The Beston Post, in noticing an excellent paper by James Madison, which was recently read in that city, says that "it was printed for private distribution by James C. McGuire, esq., of Washington. The same gentleman printed at his own expense a quarto volume of the private correspondence of this illustrious patriot, among which are papers that, it is not too much to say, are invaluable; and which by this patriotic multiplication of copies are placed beyond the reach of acci-dent. This gentleman has much more of the ex-President's manuscript yet unprinted. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the public will be favored with the life and works of Jefferson's great friend one whom Chief Justice Marshall complimented as 'the model of the American statesman."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTRINSON will meet on the 24th instant at Easton, and Bishop Ames will preside. This conference now numbers about two hundred and fifty ministers, and embraces within its bounds the State of Delaware, the eastern shores of Virginia and Maryland, and that part of Pennsylvania lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Although covering but a portion of the territory originally occupied, yet there are at least one hundred and seventy-five stations and circuits; and there are now, allowing for the numbers who have been converted by the revivals now going on, personal department instruments in the least of each of the numbers of the personal department instruments in the least of each of the numbers of the numbers of the least of each of the numbers of the numbers of the least of each of the numbers of the numb ministers, and embraces within its bounds the State of A REGIO AN FEAR BROK of Facts in Science and in Lave been convected by the revivals now going on, perpendicular to the last year. Edited by Barid A Wells, A. M. I haps sixty or seventy thousand members of the church Mar 20.

FRANCE TAYLOR. within Hs bounds.

Jones BROUGHAM, that most gentlementy and glorious dian, arrived in this metropolis last night, and will make his low at the Washington theatre on Monday, in his own extravaganca "Po-Ca-Hon-Tas;" or, "The Gentle Savage," which is said to be a very comical entertain-

ment. We trust that during Mr. Brougham's brief of filters he will appear as Coptain Cattle, in which he has no equal, not even in Burton. His Microber is also a master-piece, which we hope will "turn up;" and he has also ome Hibernian parts in which he excels.

FORCE'S AMERICAN ABORIVES .- It is stated that a comnittee of the New York Historical Society waited upon the Secretary of State yesterday, to urge the immediate prosecution of the publication of Force's American Arhives, which has of late been suspended.

A MARROTH PEAR.—The Adams Express Company have brought to the Patent Office a mammoth pear from Oregon, weighing four pounds. It was transported in a glass jar, filled with alcohol. The pear measures twenty by eighteen inches in circumference, and about nine inches in height.

Saves or Real Forery James C. McGuire sold at au tion, yesterday afternoon, lots 17 and 18, in square 539, at 5 and 5) cents per square foot; lots 27 and 28, in the sume square, at +s and 4; cents; and lots 6 and 7, in the same square, at 31 and 31 cents.

ELECTION. -The Catholic Beneficial Total Abstinence Society will meet to-night for a choice of officers for the nauing year.

TAYLOR & MAURY have sent us Harpers' New Mouthly for April, which has already been soticed in our columns. It is an excellent number.

Perference Magazine for March has been promptly re ceived by mail. It contains the usual variety of pros-and poetry, engravings, fashion-plates, &c.

SMITHMONIAN LECTURE - Mr. Gajani will lecture on Monday, at the Smithsonian Institution, on "the Pager Vatican at Rome."

MR. VANDENBORY'S READ'INGS. - This distinguish cutionist will commence a course of three readings on Tuesday night at Philharmonic Half.

AUCTION SALE.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

PRUSTEE'S SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND valuable real estate.—On Monday aftersion, April Mt., at five a clock, by a true of a deed of trust, bearing date on the 8th of July, 19-5°, and duly recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 8t, folies 232, 233, and 234, one of the land records for Washington coonly, in the Interiet of Columbia, I shall sell, in front of the premises; at public auction, to the higher thisder therefor, the valuable premises well known as "Finit" Hotel, "being part of lot No. 6, in square No. 25t, in the city of Washington, fronting 37 feet 3 inches on north E. street, between 18th and 14th streets west, and running back 159 feet to a thirty-feet after, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a substantial and well-built three-story brick dwelling house, with large back buildings, finished in the most superior manner through out, with marble mantless, &c.

Terms: One third cach, the balance in one and two years, for notes bearing interest from the day of such, secured by deed of trust on the property; and, if not complish with within five days after the sale, the along the state of the prechaser.

WM. P. WILLAMS, Trustee.

JAS C. MedUIRE.

UNION SUN-RISE PRAYER MEETING .- At 6 o'clock on Sabbath morning the English Latheran church (fier. Mr. Buller's corner of Eleventh and H streets) will be open for a general prayer meeting to supplicate the influence of the Holy Spirit of Ged for a recivil of religion in our own city, in all our beloved country, and throughout the world. Christians of all denominations, as well as those not members of any church, are earnestly invited to attend. The meeting not to continue beyond one hour.

Mar 20

Ber Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, will preach the Unitarian church, morning and evening, of Sunday hext—11 clock, a. m., and 7½ o'clock, p. m. Sulpet of the evening sermen: "The Nature and Imperiance of the recent Religious Excilement." Mar 26

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Professor DANIEL E. GROUX, Teacher and Translator of Modern Languages, especially French, Spani-h, and German. No. 225 Penn. avenue, opposit
Willard's Hotel. Mar 20—48mo THE BELLE OF WASHINGTON-a true story of

CRAPE SHAWLS.—MAD. BRAEMER, 334 Massae, bleaches and cleans Crape Shawls and all kine. Mar 19—2wd* MR. G. VANDENHOFF has the honor to an

nounce that he will give a course of THREE READINGS, AT THE PHILIHARMONIC HALL, on the evenings of Tuesday, 23d; Thursday, 25th, and Saturday, 27th

n-bard. First evening, Tuesday, 23d, Mr. VANISNHOFF will deliver his relebrated SATIRE IN VERST, entitled "Common Sense," "A Justi at Bungs of the Iby," for 1857-38. Second evening, Thursday, 25th, A SHAKSTEBAN OLIO, sketches

Single admission

Dickets may be secured at Mr. Metizerott's music and at Maylor & Maury's bookstore on Saturday, Monday, and Tu-

A GENTS WANTED.—The Publisher of the UNION desires to engage the services of one man in each ward of the city of Washington, and one in each of the cities of Georgestows and Alexanderis, to take charge of its delivery in the lections of the manufacture of the cities mentioned, and to canvass for subscribers. The prior of the

SECOND SUPPLY.—Real good and wide black silks, for fluored dresses, at 75, 875, and 31 per yard; extraordinary cheap, also.
30 pieces other richer and wider black silks; making in all probably much the largest and cheapest lot in the flustrict.
200 pieces brish linens, in all grades, thick and thin, many of them made in our orders in Ireland.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchase evercharged.
We decline opening any new accounts. Bills presented for payment

monthly.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on its all
PERRY & RROTHER,

"Central Store," went building,

March 9—1045if opposite Centre Market.

NEW BOOKS AT PHILL'S.—Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffire of South Africa; by Capt. Afred W. Brayson, royal artillers, beautifully illustrated. \$2.50.

Arbeil—a tale for Young People: by Jane W. Hooper, with 24 illustrations. 65 cents.

Eta Morton and her Cousin; or School-Roem Inye; by M. M. Bell, author of "Sheers—Patience, Humility, Hope, and Love; by the author of "Shery and Hos Homes." 75 cents.

Memoirs of Great Commanders; by G. P. R. James, esq. New edition, with illustrations by Phir. \$1.25.

Four and Twenty Fairy Tales, selected and translated by J. R. Flancie, esq. Bustratud. \$1.50.

Tales of Woman's Trials, by Mrs. S. C. Hall. \$1.50.

All the new publications received at HILL'S New Bookstore,

Mar 19 332 Penn. accinic, bot. 9th and 10th streets.

SHETLAND NET SHAWLS -New styles "Shet-We are not opening any new accounts. We are entirely serious is

his matter.

All side hills must be settled prior to opening new ones. We are matter on this point.

All bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be

We are cally determined to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the phosonic relations that have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years past.

years past.

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